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"TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ASEPTIC INFLAMMATION OF FLEXOR TOE TENDONS IN HORSES"

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ABSTARCT

Inflammation of the tendons of the fingers (tendonitis) is common in horses. These diseases cause significant damage to the life of the animal and its official activities. In addition, the economic costs of treating and caring for sick horses increase. The development of effective methods for the treatment and prevention of equine diseases is of great scientific and practical importance.

Foreign [1, 2, 3, 4] and scientists of the department have contributed to the detection, treatment and prevention of joint disease in animals and implemented the results of their research in practice. However, based on the above, treatment and prevention of pelvic and groin inflammations, which are common among horses today, are less common in our region.

That is why we have set ourselves the goal of developing effective methods of treating and preventing inflammation in the joints.

SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODS

Personal horses were examined at the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine, at the Faculty of Veterinary Prophylaxis and Treatment, at the polyclinic of the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics, in the districts of the region.

For the experiment, 6 heads of horses that had undergone a chronic aseptic inflammatory process in the flexors of the hind toes were isolated and divided into two groups of 3 heads according to the principle of identical pairs.

In the first experimental group, traditional methods of horse treatment were alcohol warming compresses, antibiotics in combination with circulating novocaine-dexamethasone blockade, and puncture of the vaginal joint.

Conventional treatments were used to treat 3 horses from the second control group (Table 1).

Table 1 Chronic tendonitis treatment procedure.

s/n	Group	Number of heads	Treatment methods
1	Experimental group	3	- warm alcohol compress - circulating dexamethasone- novocaine blockade - puncture of the vaginal joint - antibiotic therapy
2	Control group	3	- alcohol warm compress - blockade of circulating novocaine - puncture of the vaginal joint - antibiotic therapy

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The verification used the following methods:
Collection of anamnestic data (this data was obtained from the owner of the animal). It was determined when the process took place, its amount, the negative impact on the animal's body, when and by whom the assistance was provided.
In the examination technique, the general condition of the animal, the location, shape, size, amount, amount of fluid coming out of it, the nature, condition of the joints and stakes were determined.
Palpation examined the local temperature in the tissues surrounding the inflammation, soreness, the condition of the tissues formed in the processes, the sounds of vibrations and crepitus, the condition of the lymph nodes.
In addition, blood was taken from the animals and their morphological parameters were checked.

Clinical data and treatment results.
Anamnestic data and clinical examinations served as the basis for the diagnosis.
During the treatment of horses in the experiment with tendinitis, the following clinical signs were observed, in which the animals carefully transferred their body weight from one leg to the other, gently stroking the legs. On palpation, the maximum increase in fluid volume was observed after 5-6 days. The amount of serous fluid in the vagina remained normal for 8 days, and then began to slowly decrease. Lameness increases as the animal walks. After 7 days, the inflammatory reaction subsided, the vagina shrank, and the amount of fluid in the vagina decreased. By this time, with a decrease in the symptoms of lameness, the animal was prescribed a volumetric treatment run, pain during passive movements significantly decreased. Clinical observations of the pelvis up to 15 days of treatment showed that the morphological structure of the tissues was almost completely restored.
In animals of the control group, an increase in body temperature, changes in pulse and respiratory rate were observed.
By day 3, an increase in the aforementioned clinical signs was observed, and the full treatment of the animals was extended to 20 days.
On the 8th day after the start of treatment, we checked the blood for morphological parameters. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Blood indications for the management of equine chronic tendonitis.

s/n	Group	Biometric indicators	Norm,%	4 day	8 day	12 day	16 day	22 day
Experimental group								
1	Erythrocytes million Mcl	M	4,5±0.6	4,8	4,9	5,4	4,9	4,8
		±M	100	108	110	112	110	108
2	Leukocytes thousand, Mcl	M	8,7±0,5	9,4	9,5	9,4	9,4	9,4
		±M	100	111	112	111,5	111	111
3	Hemoglobin g/l	M	85±1,4	97	97	100,4	99,4	98,6
		±M	100	114	114	118,2	117	116
Control group								
1	Erythrocytes million Mcl	M	4,3±0,3	4,1	4,1	4,4	4,2	4,2
		±M	100	96	96	101,4	99	99
2	Leukocytes thousand, Mcl	M	8,1±0,5	8,7	8,2	8,2	8,4	8,4
		±M	100	111	103	103	106	106
3	Hemoglobin g/l	M	87±1,2	87,9	87	87,9	85,2	88,5
		±M	100	101	100	101	98	102

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In the blood of horses receiving dexamethasone-novocaine for therapeutic purposes, the following changes were observed: the number of erythrocytes in the blood of animals increased and increased by 12% after 12 days of treatment. Later it was noted that the number of erythrocytes gradually decreased, and at the end of the experiment increased by 8%.

By the 8th day, the number of leukocytes increased by 12%. Later, this indicator began to gradually decrease, but on the 22nd day of treatment it exceeded the norm by 11%. Quantitative changes in hemoglobin also increased by 18.2% in 12 days and 16.0% in 22 days, respectively.

The blood counts in the animals of the second control group looked somewhat different. The number of red blood cells in the blood increased by only 1.4% in 12 days and returned to the previous level at the end of the experiment.

The number of leukocytes decreased in comparison with the experimental group. In animals of the second group, this process is less pronounced, but takes much longer.

Conclusions

1. The duration of treatment for chronic aseptic tenosynovitis was 15 days in the first experimental group and 20 days in the second control group.
2. Animals of the first group do not tend to decrease after an increase in the number of erythrocytes, leukocytes and hemoglobin in the blood. This indicates the stimulation of the reticuloendothelial system in animals. In the second group of animals, blood counts do not change much, and at the end of the disease, the white elements slightly increase, that is, lymphocytopenia develops.

List of used Literature:

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